

# Jasper Weekly Courier.

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NO. 3

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER, DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY CLEMENT DOANE.  
OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON WEST SIXTH STREET.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
Per Year, 52 Numbers, Postpaid, \$1.50.  
Shorter time in proportion.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
For legal advertisements legal rates; 10 lines \$1.00 for first insertion; 50c. each subsequent insertion.  
For yearly advertisements liberal contracts will be made to regular advertisers.

COMMERCIAL AND JOB WORK  
Of all kinds Promptly and Neatly executed at LIBERAL PRICES.  
We invite inspection and business.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**J. P. SALB, M. D.**  
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON EAST SIXTH STREET.  
JASPER, INDIANA.  
Office Hours: 7 to 9 A. M. 12 to 1 P. M.  
Particular attention given to surgery and obstetrics.  
Dec. 23, '92.

**FRANK FINK,**  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,  
JASPER, INDIANA.  
Special attention given to collections, and prompt returns. Commission expires Nov. 17, 1898.  
Office at the Opera House. Dec. 27, '94.

**VIRGIL R. GREENE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
JASPER, INDIANA.  
Will practice in Dubois and adjoining counties. Collections promptly attended to. Remittances as soon as collected.  
Office in Spayd Building, south side of Public Square.  
Sept. 28, '94.

**M. A. SWEENEY,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
JASPER, IND.  
Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collections.  
Office in Spayd's building on Public Square.  
Dec. 9, '92.

**W. E. COX,**  
Attorney at Law,  
JASPER, INDIANA.  
Prosecuting Attorney for the 11th Judicial Circuit, and will carefully attend to any civil business entrusted to him in any county of the Circuit.  
Office in Spayd's building on Public Square.  
Dec. 9, '92.

**W. A. TRAYLOR,**  
W. S. HUNTER,  
Attorneys at Law,  
JASPER, INDIANA.  
Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties.  
Office over Dubois County State Bank.  
April 27, '92.

**BRUNO BUETTNER,**  
Attorney at Law,  
And Notary Public,  
JASPER, INDIANA.  
Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and Perry counties, Indiana.  
Jan. 9, 1894.

"IT IS A FACT"—  
"AFRAID OF ALL OFFICES IN DUBOIS COUNTY IN NEAT FOR PRINTING," the dodger down the street to the contrary notwithstanding. We have always had our doubts about the effectiveness of dodger advertising, but when tendered free the door always has our thanks. We are ahead, way ahead, we know it, but are modest and don't like to blow.  
Again, brother Bill, we thank thee.

**Madison Township Trustee Notice.**

Notice is given that hereafter the Trustee of Madison township will be at the store room of Mr. John P. Norman, in Ireland, on every Saturday, for the purpose of attending to township business, and all persons having business with the township are expected to confine it to those days.  
The township library is kept at Isaac Alexander's in Ireland, where all may obtain the books.  
The Indiana School books will be found at Norman & Gray's store at all times.  
JOHN E. NORMAN,  
Aug. 16, '95-y  
Trustee Madison Tp.

## W. C. T. U. COLUMN Educational Column.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. HOBBS.

CONDUCTED BY GEO. H. WILSON CO. SUPT.

### A TERRIBLE STORY.

**M. Quad Lets in a Ray of Light on the Wretchedness of New York.**

Poverty in a small city means more than temporary want. Here in great New York it means such degradation for humanity that men, women and children are hardly more than wild beasts. Here in a spot a mile square is the eyesore of New York—the greatest picture of poverty and degradation America can produce.

I have wandered through the streets of the east side for days and days without finding an American, unless he was a sailor or vagrant. Among the adults it is hard to find one who is American born. In this speaking people's eyesore is represented almost every nation on the face of the earth. There are Poles, Norwegians, Arabs, Malays, Russian Jews, Italians, Russians, Chinese and Egyptians to be met with on the same block. In all cases the people are the lowest classes, and at home very few of them had the comforts of life. If they did not herd together like cattle at home, they seem to have no objection to doing so here.

"I'm going up stairs to speak to a man," said an officer to me in Hester street the other evening, "and if you want to see how these people sleep, so long." One's nose told him that scores of people were herded in that tumble-down old house. The windows were scrupulously closed to keep the smells in, but here and there a door leading off of some hall was open. In such cases the smell was that of an immigrant car. In nearly every hall were men, women and children to be seen. A few had an old piece of carpet to lie on, but most of them were on the bare and dirty floor, and not one in five had any covering. In one hall we stepped over the bodies of a woman and little girl and looked into a "suit" of two rooms. The rooms were of the same size—about 11 by 14—and only one had a window. Although it was a warm night, this window was closed. Asleep on the table, and on chairs, and on the floor, were six persons in one room and five in the other.

"Human hogs!" said the officer as he turned to me, "but it's not bad compared to some. How long do you suppose a dog could breathe that air and live?"  
"And yet these people are human beings!" I protested.  
"Oh, yes, but that was a mistake. They ought to have been born hogs instead. I was sent here with a health officer to vaccinate the people, and in almost every case I had to hold the patient by main strength. We found women with dirt caked on their bodies, and children who had never been washed except by accident. Let's go up one flight more and look in on Honest John."

At the head of the next flight were four halls, and I counted 14 different people lying on the floors asleep. When I asked the officer if they were tramps who had taken this method of securing free lodgings, he smiled and replied:  
"Not much! Your average tramp feels above such cattle, and applies to the police station or some charitable institution. These people live in these rooms, but get more room by sleeping out here. Here is Honest John, who is an old Italian, and he has a family of 16 on his hands. This includes his father, mother, sister and brother. All are beggars." There were three rooms in this "suit," but only one in front, and consequently only one window again. Not one of the rooms was more than 12 by 12. There was a horrible odor of stale fish, but above that the mephitic taint, which nauseates the stomach and makes the head swim. Six persons in one room and five apiece in the others, and all doors and windows closed. The outside door was not locked, and the officer opened it that he might look in. On an old piece of carpet lay Honest John and his wife, and for covering they had a ragged quilt. None of the others had bedding of any sort.

"How long halt ye between two opinions? If the Lord be God, follow him."—Elijah.

One-fifth of the African continent is a desert.

In 1875 silk raising was firmly established in South Carolina.

As a rule, a man's hair turns gray five years sooner than a woman's.

He is the greatest man who does most for his fellowmen.—Ran's Horn.

Three townships in Muskegon county (Mich.) have more than 1,000 acres in peppermint.

In Great Britain weather forecasts are extensively telegraphed throughout the agricultural districts during the hay and harvest season.

Statistics prove that nearly two-thirds of all the letters carried by the postal service of the world are written, sent to, and read by Englishmen.

The largest State building in the United States is the capitol of Texas. It is also seventh in size among the great buildings of the world. It cost \$3,500,000.

The oldest book in the world is said to be the "Papyrus Prisse" in the National Library in Paris, which is attributed to the thirty-fourth century before Christ.

The largest aerolite which has fallen since the dawn of history tumbled into the frozen soil of Greenland in 1870. It is now in the museum at Copenhagen. It weighs 49,000 pounds.

An enormous flight of carrier pigeons was gotten up in Paris lately. Sixty thousand birds were let loose in one morning from the neighborhood of the Eiffel tower, 5,000 of them at one signal.

All employees of the Boston & Maine railroad have been forbidden by an order just issued, from using tobacco in any form while on duty, asleep. A few had an old piece of carpet to lie on, but most of them were on the bare and dirty floor, and not one in five had any covering.

The Manhattan Life building, New York city, which is 350 feet high, is the tallest business edifice in the world. It is seventy feet higher than the famous Trinity church steeple.

General Greeley, the delegate of the United States to the coming Geographical Congress, will contribute a paper on the scope and value of Arctic explorations, a subject which he is qualified to treat in view of his Arctic experiences.

Lord Roseberry on his retirement distributed only five baronetcies. This was in marked contrast with the liberality of Mr. Gladstone, who, it was once said, "was for years in the habit of creating a baronet about every three weeks, specially on rainy days."

It has recently been decided in San Francisco that no foreign flags will be allowed to be carried in the parades or displayed in any of the other public celebrations of Independence Day in that city. There was much general discussion over the point, but it was decided that Independence Day was distinctively an American day, and only the Stars and Stripes have a right to public recognition in its patriotic celebration.

Much dissatisfaction with the Prohibition law has been expressed in South Dakota of late, and there seems every probability that a change will be made at the next elections. One big brewing company of Sioux Falls is so confident of the change in public sentiment and the result to follow that a few days ago it again obtained control of the big brewing establishment which it formerly owned, and is advertising for bids for extensive additions to the plant.

Inquisitive Yankee visitors to the Ammen ram, while lying at Bath, have been unable to refrain from meddling with the machinery of the guns, and other interesting pieces of mechanism found about the ship, despite the big placards desiring them to keep their "Hands Off," which the officers plentifully strewed about the vessel. So in order to discourage such investigators several of the machines, which seemed most to attract the inquisitive, were connected to a powerful electric battery, the "Hands Off" sign being, of course, retained also. Since the idea was put into effect the ship's company have had lots of fun, and the visitors have begun to have respect for a reasonable request.

## A Voice From Georgia.

Silver is an issue, a great issue. It will be the leading issue in the campaign of next year. There is a well defined sentiment among us that free coinage of both gold and silver at a parity of 16 to 1 would immensely help business. Down South the crops will be large, more especially corn. But prices are not encouraging. There is no money in farming to-day, nothing but a mere subsistence.

We have raised enough corn and cotton and other crops to pay off the national debt and make the south wealthy, but we don't control the price of what we have to sell. That is controlled up here. A small number of men tell us what we shall get for our crops, and we are not in a position to oppose them successfully.

It is believed that with the free coinage of silver the farmer and the working man would get a better return for the products of the soil and factory.—Ex-Senator Walsh in New York Journal.

## Political Issue of '96

"MONEY TO LIVE ON."

Everybody Wants It!

Good Prices! Good Wages!



**FINANCIAL FAKERS FURIOUS**  
Because  
**COIN'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL**

Is teaching the Masses

**THE TRUTH**  
Get It! Study It!

To every subscriber of the  
**Jasper Courier**

who will pay a year in advance we will give or send by mail, post paid, their choice of either book,

**Coin's Financial School,**  
—OR—  
**The Tale of Two Nations.**

**Silver, Cotton and Wheat.**

Gold monometallists say, "Our people have been taught and many of them honestly believe that the price of cotton is governed by the price of silver, and they say there is no rational foundation for such a belief." How will they explain to the farmers of our country the fact that when, in 1893, the mints of India were closed to the free coinage of silver, the gold price of silver declined from 20 to 25 per cent? The relation between silver, cotton and wheat remaining the same, a given quantity of gold would purchase 20 to 25 per cent. more of wheat or cotton. To meet this decline our wheat and cotton fell proportionately. How do they explain the fact that England can come here, buy our silver bullion at about 50 cents on the dollar and ship it to India and swap the 50 cents' worth of silver bullion for a bushel of wheat, thus forcing American producers of wheat to sell at the same price? If closing the Indian mints to silver caused it to decline 20 to 25 per cent. and with it wheat, cotton and other staple products, the which the officers plentifully strewed about the vessel. So in order to discourage such investigators several of the machines, which seemed most to attract the inquisitive, were connected to a powerful electric battery, the "Hands Off" sign being, of course, retained also. Since the idea was put into effect the ship's company have had lots of fun, and the visitors have begun to have respect for a reasonable request.

## CLEVELAND'S COURT JESTER.

**In Spite of Chinese War Methods the Silver Agitation "Goes Marching On."**

Secretary Morton considered it a clever trick to prove the superiority of the gold standard by paying the salaries of the bimetallic employees of his department in silver dollars, and the administration organs delighted in stating that the recipients did not like to carry off the heavy weight of their wages.

How poor the position and the knowledge of the gold supporter is on the world important subject of currency, is proved by the childish device of the cabinet minister, and the childish exuberance of joy manifested by the monometallists of this country.

In Europe the importance of the currency difficulty is more seriously recognized.

Though the government and the press there are still mesmerized by the few great banking houses, who control the world's economies by limiting and shutting off the circulating medium, no such puerile tricks as Morton's dodge are resorted to in order to strengthen the support for the gold standard. It is well known to every rational mind that hard money is not convenient for use. Consequently paper proxies, standing in the place of and backed by coin, are preferred.

If the monthly or quarterly amount of his salary were tendered in gold coin to Jester Morton, he would very emphatically object to that mode of payment and exclaim: "I don't want to lug that load. Give me big notes." Yea, it is most likely that he would be disinclined to take his salary in \$1, \$2 or \$5 bills.

This little incident shows how little the great currency question is understood by men in important offices who ought to know.

During the sweltering term the silver discussion has wilted a little, which has revived the waning spirit of the gold ghouls.

The monometallistic papers and adherents once more resort to the Chinese method of warfare by tom-tom cries: "The silver craze is dying out!" "The people are recovering their senses and discard bimetalism!" "The syndicate will be able to protect the gold reserve!" This beating of the gong and shouting is resorted to to overawe the opposition and to raise the courage of the gold mob.

But the natural laws of economics can neither be resisted by such Chinese methods nor made inoperative by clownish tricks performed by a secretary of the United States.

The agitation for silver restoration and the abolition of economic slavery, like John Brown's soul, "goes marching on."—Simon W. Hauer in New York Mercury.

**Forty Cent Wheat and Twenty Cent Corn.**

The total domestic consumption of wheat is estimated annually at 334,000,000 bushels. Financial experts, however, claim that this consumption is reduced 60,000,000 a year owing to the scarcity of money. The fact is that this country cannot compete with the silver and cheap money countries. The farmer of Argentina gets about 90 cents a bushel for his wheat in paper, which enables him to pay good wages and earn a living. When this wheat reaches the coast it is put through the gold crucible, and the British exporter is able to sell his wheat to England at 30 cents a bushel in gold.

As a financial expert and student of conditions, I expect to see American wheat sell at 40 cents a bushel and corn at 20 cents a bushel this fall. The American farmer will be much worse off than the Argentine farmer, and will find he has been "plowing the sand."

The recoinage of silver would cause a rise in prices of wheat, corn and cotton and though it might shut off exports would enable our people to enjoy a certain domestic prosperity.—N. Y. Herald.

Senator Voorhees is reported to have said in a recent speech at Terre Haute: "I consulted with Debs' counsel when the case was before the Supreme Court, and I know that Debs is suffering a penalty that the constitution does not warrant. A nature made the twilight for people lawful conviction must be preceded by an indictment and trial by jury. A ranker, grosser, bitterer piece of injustice never blotted the pages of our Federal judiciary."

## An Eminent Preacher's Opinion

Almost every man at sometime in his life is smitten with a newspaper mania, I fancy, says Talmage. He has some idea, moral or political or religious, and he induces some friend to advance the cash to start a paper, and gets out a prospectus which threatens to do great things. After a week or two some plain, matter-of-fact stockholder finds out that there has been no special revolution in the universe, and that the sun and the moon do not stand still, and that men are just as big liars as they were before, and that boodlers are just as thick. Pretty soon a big bill for white paper comes in and absorbs all the spare cash in the business office, and the printers refuse to work unless the "strings" are cashed up; the printer bows to the managing editor, and the managing editor bows to the editor-in-chief, and he bows to the general public, and the subscriber in rural districts wonders why his paper does not come anymore.

My advice to a man who has anything to say in a newspaper is to say it through some paper that is already an established institution. An idea is prevalent that a man who can do nothing else can edit a newspaper. A man who cannot row a dugout across the Mississippi river has no business trying to engineer the Great Eastern from New York to Liverpool. It requires, to edit a newspaper successfully, the brains of a philosopher, the skill, the vigilance and the boldness of a great general; a man ought to be a statesman, an essayist, a geographer, a statistician and an encyclopedia; and if more men had found this out earlier in their career there would have been many fewer cases of bankruptcy within the last fifty years.

## Why Break Down an Industry.

The cry of the administration is that the free silver movement is solely in the interest of the silver mine owners. Let us study this statement briefly. The silver production of the United States is very large. The mining of silver is the most important industry in America. Why should government officials, parading over the country the ideas of their stuffed prophet, seek to break down this great industry? Suppose they should attempt to destroy the manufacture of cotton presses. Suppose they should seek to destroy the coal mining business or the production of iron and steel. Would the people of the United States tolerate such conduct one moment? No, and they will rebuke with their honest ballots the efforts of Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet officials not only to destroy one-half the money of the people, but also to break down one of her finest industries.—H. H. Carlton.

## A Hard Row For Nicks.

The truth is that Secretary Smith will have a hard row to hoe when he comes to Georgia for the purpose of convincing Democrats that they should now accept Republican doctrine, merely because these Republican doctrines have been embraced by Mr. Cleveland. The people can get nothing, boys, unless they fight for it, and we think the secretary will be disagreeably surprised at the earnestness of the fight which the people propose to make in favor of the restoration of silver.—Atlanta Constitution.

The commissioners of Crawford county let the contract for the new county buildings to Caldwell and Drake, of Indianapolis, Ind., cost to be \$9,900. The highest bid was that of J. G. Shoaver for \$18,900. Washer & Cooper had a bid for \$12,900. Work was begun at once.—Tell City News.

In hot weather no one looks dressed up enough to pay for the effort.—Atchison Globe.

There is one thing that can be put down to the credit of Holmes; he never took part in a financial debate.—Toledo Blade.

The Indian Liar has been abroad in the land, and the Cuban falsifier Haute: "I consulted with Debs' counsel when the case was before the Supreme Court, and I know that Debs is suffering a penalty that the constitution does not warrant. A nature made the twilight for people lawful conviction must be preceded by an indictment and trial by jury. A ranker, grosser, bitterer piece of injustice never blotted the pages of our Federal judiciary."

The theory is gaining ground that a nature made the twilight for people lawful conviction must be preceded by an indictment and trial by jury. A ranker, grosser, bitterer piece of injustice never blotted the pages of our Federal judiciary."

"The road to fortune is through printer's ink."—P. T. Barnum.